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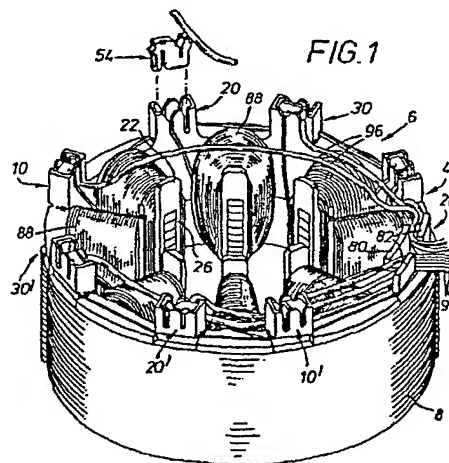
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(54) Electric motor stator and a method of manufacturing the stator.

(57) The stator (6) comprises a stator core (8) on which are mounted insulating terminal receiving housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30'), wires extending from coils (88) on coil supports (1 to 4 and 1' to 4') projecting from the stator (6), being led through slots in the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') and being connected to terminals in the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30'), lead wires (96) also being connected to the terminals (54).

In order to enable the stator (6) to be wound by means of a coil winding machine (not shown), substantially without manual steps, the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') are spaced about the periphery of the core (8) with one housing positioned between the coil supports (26) of each adjacent pair thereof (1 to 3 and 2' to 4') excepting one adjacent pair (4 and 1') of the coil supports (1 to 4 and 1' to 4').



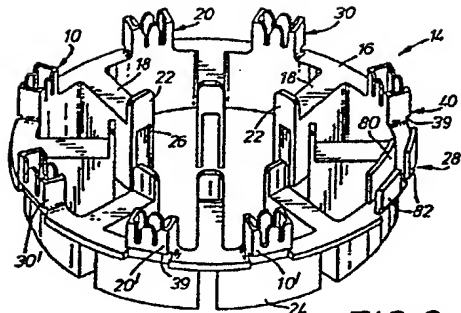
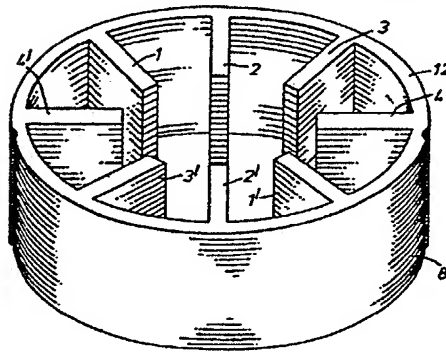


FIG. 2



An electric motor stator and a method of manufacturing the stator.

We have described in EP-A1-0004421, an electric motor stator comprising a stator core, a plurality of coil supports formed integrally with the core extending inwardly towards the centre of the core at equally spaced angular intervals, a winding of coil wire on each of the coil supports, the windings on selected coil supports being connected in series by intermediate portions of the coil wire, and lead wires connected to the coils, the stator having mounted thereon a plurality of terminal receiving housings, each housing having a terminal receiving cavity therein, and a radially inwardly directed side wall and a radially outwardly directed side wall, coil wire admitting slots in the respective side walls communicating with the cavity, end portions of the coil wire extending from each winding to a terminal receiving housing through the coil wire admitting slot in the radially inwardly directed side wall thereof, through the cavity thereof and terminating at the coil wire admitting slot in the radially outwardly directed side wall thereof, the cavities receiving terminals to which the wire end portions and lead wires are electrically connected.

In this known stator, which is for a split phase, two pole electric induction motor, the housings are mounted in juxtaposed relationship at a single position on the stator core.

The invention is intended to provide a stepper

motor stator which can be manufactured by means of a coil winding machine substantially without the use of manual steps in the manufacturing process, and a readily automatable method of manufacturing the stator.

Stepper motors are commonly classified with reference to the number of phases and the number of coils on the stator of the motor. The number of phases of a stepper motor is equal to the number of continuous coil wires of the stator, each coil wire being wound on one set of coil supports to produce a set of coils. For example, the windings of the stator of a four phase stepper motor, having eight coils comprises four continuous wires each wound on two coil supports to provide two coils per phase. The stator of a four phase stepper motor, having sixteen coils comprises four continuous wires each wound on four of the coil supports to provide four coils per phase. The stator of a three phase stepper motor, having twelve coils comprises three continuous wires, each of which is wound on four of the coil supports and the stator of a two phase motor, having eight coils, comprises two continuous wires each wound on four of the coil supports.

The coils of a stepper motor stator are wound on the coil supports by a winding machine which draws wire from a wire source and winds the coils on the coil supports in such a way that the sets of coils are connected to each other by intermediate portions of the coil wire. When a stator is taken from the winding machine, portions of the coil wire extending around the periphery of the core must be cut away and discarded as scrap, leaving the ends of the wires extending from the windings. These coil wire ends are then connected to lead wires.

The steps of cutting away and discarding as scrap, selected portions of the coil wire, are usually carried out manually and are thus subject to error. Careful testing of the stator is therefore
5 required after the lead wires have been connected to the coil windings and occasional reworking must be carried out to correct errors.

According to one aspect of the invention, an electrical motor stator as defined in the first
10 paragraph of this specification is characterised in that the housings of the stator, which is for a stepper electric motor, are spaced from one another about the periphery of stator core with one housing positioned between the coil supports of each adjacent pair of
15 coil supports excepting one adjacent pair thereof.

The steps of inserting the terminals into the cavities and of terminating, by severing, the coil wire at the radially outwardly directed side walls of the housings, can be carried out substantially simultaneously
20 and without the need for identifying the correct coil wire ends to be severed.

According to another aspect of the invention, a method of manufacturing a stator according to the invention is characterised by the steps of mounting
25 the housings on one face of stator core; drawing the coil wire from a coil wire source, lacing the coil wire through the coil wire admitting slots of a first of the housings to a first of the coil supports and winding a coil on the first coil support; lacing
30 the wire from the first coil support about the periphery of the stator to a second of the coil supports which is spaced from the first coil support, winding a coil on the second coil support and lacing the wire from the second coil support through the coil wire admitting
35 slots of a second of the housings which is proximate

to the second coil support; lacing the wire from the second housing about the periphery of the stator to a third of the housings which is adjacent to a third of the coil supports; lacing the wire through the coil wire admitting slots of the third housing and winding
5 a coil on the third coil support; lacing the wire from the third coil support about the periphery of the stator to a fourth of the coil supports, winding a coil on the fourth coil support and then lacing the
10 wire through the coil wire admitting slots of a fourth of the housings which is proximate to the fourth coil support, and continuing to lace the wire through the coil wire admitting slots of further ones of the housings and to wind coils on associated
15 pairs of coil supports until coils have been wound on all of the remaining pairs of coil supports so that the wire extends from the coils to housings which are adjacent to the remaining coil supports, selectively cutting the wire at the housings to remove the portions
20 of the wire which extend directly between the housings, while leaving uncut the intermediate portions of the wire which extend between the windings, whereby all the coil supports have coils wound thereon and the coils are connected in series, in pairs, by the
25 intermediate portions of the wire with an end of the wire of each winding extending into an adjacent housing; inserting terminals into all of the housings thereby to establish electrical contact between the wire ends and the terminals, and connecting the
30 lead wires to all of the terminals.

The current state of the art is further exemplified by US-A-4,130,331 and US-A-4,118,103, for example.

For a better understanding of the invention
35 reference will now be made by way of example to the

accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a four phase,
eight coil stepper electric motor stator, showing
an electrical terminal of the stator exploded therefrom,
5 and a wire end portion to be inserted into the terminal;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the core of
the stator prior to its being wound, and showing a
moulded terminal housing support exploded from the
core;

10 Figure 3 is a fragmentary plan view of the
housing support showing one terminal housing thereof;

Figure 4 is a view taken on the lines IV - IV
of Figure 3;

15 Figures 5 and 6 are views taken on the lines
V - V and IV - IV of Figure 4, respectively;

Figure 7 is an enlarged perspective view of
the terminal shown in Figure 1, but also showing a
carrier strip to which the terminal was attached prior
to its assembly to the stator;

20 Figure 8 is a diagram illustrating the relative
positions of parts of the housing support (when mounted
on the stator core), and of the stator core, prior to
the stator core being wound;

25 Figures 9 to 12 are views similar to that of
Figure 8, illustrating consecutive steps in winding
the stator;

Figure 13 is a view similar to that of Figure
6, illustrating the insertion of a terminal into a
cavity of a housing and the severing of a coil wire
30 extending from the cavity;

Figure 14 is a schematic circuit diagram of
the stator, lead wires thereof not being shown;

Figure 15 is a schematic circuit diagram of
a three phase, twelve coil, stepper electric motor,
35 stator lead wires thereof not being shown; and

Figure 16 is a schematic circuit diagram of a two phase, eight coil, stepper electric motor stator, lead wires thereof not being shown.

A four phase, eight coil, stepper electric
5 motor stator 6 comprises as shown in Figures 1 and 2, a circular cross-section cylindrical stator core 8 composed of a stack of identical laminae of magnetic material. The laminae have, formed integrally therewith, radially inwardly directed arms which
10 constitute coil supports 1, 2, 3 and 4, and 1', 2', 3' and 4', which are spaced at equal angular intervals about the core 8, the supports bearing reference numerals with "prime" symbols, being positioned radially opposite to those bearing the same numerals without
15 "prime" symbols. The stator core 8 has an upper (as seen in Figure 2) face 12, on which is mounted, a moulded housing support 14 secured to the core 8, and comprising a housing supporting ring 16 of the same diameter as the stator core 8 and having radially inwardly
20 directed hollow arms 18 having depending side walls 26 which receive between them the coil supports 1 to 4 and 1' to 4'. The free ends of the arms 18 have thereon upstanding flanges 22 serving as keepers for stator coils 88 to be wound on the arms 18 and thus
25 about the coil supports. The housing support 14 also has depending flanges 24 which extend into the core 8 and between the coil supports which provide smooth surfaces against which the coils 88 are wound. The housing support 14 may be made of any suitable insulating
30 material, preferably of a thermoplastics material, for example, nylon.

A plurality of electrical terminal housings 10, 20, 30 and 40, and 10', 20' and 30' are upstanding from the ring 16 at spaced angular intervals which
35 are such that one of the housings is located between

each adjacent pair of coil supports of the core 8, excepting the coil supports 4 and 1'. A lead wire strain relief means 28 is provided on the support 14 between the coil supports 4 and 1'. The housing 10' is substantially, but not precisely, radially opposite to the housing 10, the housing 10 being associated with the coil support 1 while the housing 10' is associated with the coil support 1' as described below. The number of the terminal housings is one less than the number of the coil supports and the number of coils on the stator core 8.

Since the housings 10 to 40 and 10' to 30' are identical with one another only the housing 10 (shown in detail in Figures 3 to 6) will be described here.

The housing 10 has an upper (as seen in Figures 3 to 6) terminal receiving surface 32, a radially outwardly directed side wall 34, a radially inwardly directed side wall 36 and circumferentially facing end walls 38. The side wall 34 has a recess 39 in its lower (as seen in Figures 5 and 6) end to provide coil wire receiving surfaces or guide means when the coils 88 are wound on the core 8.

A terminal receiving cavity 42 extending into the housing 10 from the surface 32 thereof is dimensioned to receive a substantially rectangular electrical terminal 54 (best seen in Figure 7) and is therefore substantially rectangular. A pair of aligned coil wire admitting slots 44 and 46 are provided in the side walls 34 and 36, respectively, the slot 44 being shallower than the slot 46. A column 48 upstands from the bottom 50 of the cavity 42, the upper end of the column 48 coinciding with the inner end of the slot 46. Lead wire admitting slots 52 of equal depth, also provided in the side walls 34 and 36, are dimensioned to

receive insulated lead wires as described below.

As best seen in Figure 7 each terminal 54 comprises parallel plates 56 and 58 connected at their lower (as seen in Figure 7) ends by a bight 60. The upper (as seen in Figure 7) end of the plate 56 has a flange 62 projecting towards the plate 58 and co-operating therewith to define a seam.

Aligned coil wire receiving slots 64 (one shown) in the plates 54 and 56 extend downwardly (as seen in Figure 7) to communicate with a wider opening 66 in the bight 60. Narrow shoulders 68 are formed at the lower ends of the slots 64 by shearing the terminal stock along L-shaped shear lines during forming of the terminal 54, so that sections of metal are bent away from the plane of the metal stock, these sections being subsequently bent back substantially into their original positions. This shearing and bending operation has the effect of displacing the sheared out metal sections very slightly towards each other thereby to provide the narrow shoulders 68 which have a width of about 0.1016mm and which penetrate the thin, but hard, varnish insulation of the coil wire.

Aligned lead wire receiving slots 70 also provided in the plates 54 and 56, extend downwardly (as seen in Figure 7) from a wider opening 72 in the flange 62 and in the upper portions of the plates 54 and 56. The width of the slots 70 is such that upon movement of an insulated lead wire thereinto the insulation of the wire is penetrated by the walls of the slots 70 to establish electrical connection with the metal core of the lead wire. The terminals 54 are produced as a continuous strip of terminals by stamping and forming operations, the terminals being connected to a continuous carrier strip 74 by slugs 76. At the time of insertion of a terminal 54 into its housings, the

terminal 54 is severed from the carrier strip 74. Each terminal 54 has barbs 78 extending from the side edges of the plates 56 and 58, which bite into the internal side walls of the cavity 42 to retain the terminal 54 therein.

The winding of the coils 88 and the formation of the electrical connections between the lead wires and the coils 88 will now be described with particular reference to Figures 8 to 12. The winding operation may be carried out by means of a known coil winding machine (not shown), for example, as supplied by Windamatic Systems Incorporated, of Fort Wayne, Indiana or by Essex Machine and Terminal Division of Essex International, also of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Figure 8 best shows the relative angular positions of the housings 10, 20, 30 and 40 and 10', 20' and 30', which are spaced about the periphery of the stator core, and of the coil supports 1 to 4 and 1' to 4'.

According to Figure 9, a coil wire, generally referenced 84, is drawn from a spool (not shown) and is first passed through the coil wire admitting slots 44 and 46 in the housing 10. The coil winding machine then moves to the coil support 1 and winds a coil 88 thereon. A portion 86 of the wire 84 thus extends from the housing 10 to the wound coil 88 on the support 1. The wire 84 is then laced about the periphery of the housing support 14 through the recesses 39 of the housings 20, 30 and 40 to the coil support 1'. A coil 88 is then wound by the machine about the coil support 1' which is opposite to the coil support 1. The wire is then laced from the coil 88 on the support 1' to the housing 10' and is positioned in the coil wire admitting slots 44 and 46 thereof, the wire entering the housing 10' at the inwardly directed side wall 36 thereof and extending from its outwardly

directed side wall 34. An intermediate portion 90 of the wire 84 thus extends from the coil 88 on coil support 1 to the coil 88 on the coil support 1', an end portion 92 of the wire 84 extending from the coil on the support 1' to the housing 10'.

The wire 84 is then laced in a clockwise (as seen in Figure 9) direction about the periphery of the housing support 14 to the housing 20 so that an intermediate portion 94 of the wire 84 extends from the outwardly directed side wall 34 of the housing 10' to the outwardly directed side wall 34 of the housing 20 as shown in Figure 10. The wire 84 is then positioned in the coil wire admitting slots 44 and 46 of the housing 20, is wound on the coil support 2 and is then laced about the periphery of the housing support 14 to the coil support 2'. After winding a coil 88 on the support 2', the wire is laced through the wire admitting slots 44 and 46 of the housing 20' in the manner described above with reference to the housing 10'. This winding process is repeated for each pair of opposite coil supports until a coil 88 has been wound on the coil support 4' as shown in Figure 10 and the wire from the coil on the coil support 4' is passed through the wire admitting slots 44 and 46 in the housing 30'. The housing 30' thus receives end portions 92 of wire 84 from both of the coils on the supports 3' and 4'.

The winding process described above is continuous and when it has been completed, the wire 84 extends as an unbroken filament along all of the paths shown in Figure 10. After the stator 6 has been removed from the winding machine, a terminal 54 is inserted into each terminal receiving cavity 42 by an insertion punch 93 (Figure 13) and at the same time a cutting blade 95 is passed over the outwardly directed side

walls 34 of the housings thereby to cut the coil wire 84 wherever it extends to, or from, an outwardly directed side wall 34 of the housing, to remove the portions of wire 94 which extend from the wall 34.

5 When this terminal inserting and wire cutting operation has been completed, opposite pairs of coils 88 are left connected in series as shown in Figure 11 by intermediate wire portions 90, the end portions 86 and 92 of the wires of each coil 88 extending to an
10 adjacent housing. The terminal insertion and wire trimming operation is preferably carried out by means of apparatus of the kind disclosed in US-A-4,099,316 and US-A-3,984,908, suitably modified to accept a stator coil.

15 In the final step in assembling the stator 6, which is shown as completed in Figure 12 (in which the coil supports 1 to 4 and 1' to 4' are not shown), lead wires 96 are inserted into the housing cavities 42, by moving the wires 96 laterally of their
20 longitudinal axes into the wire admitting slots 52 of the housings and into the wire receiving slots 70 of the terminals 54. In the present embodiment, the lead wires 96 are dressed about inner portions of the stator, over the coils 88 and through the strain relief
25 means 28, between an inner wall 80 and two spaced outer walls 82 thereof. The walls 80 and 82 provide a restricted passage for guiding the wires 96 from the housing support 14 and for imposing a clamping force on the wires 96.

30 The finished stator 6 shown in Figure 1 is neat and orderly in appearance and provides protected electrical connections for the lead wires 96 and the coil windings 88. The stator 6 can withstand normal, and even rough, handling during subsequent manufacturing
35 steps in the assembly of the completed motor. The

manufacturing method described above is most advantageous in that virtually all of the operations can be carried out by means of a winding machine so that the manual steps, of cutting out the scrap wire (94 in Figures 1 and 10), identifying the correct coil winding ends and connecting them to the corresponding lead wires are totally eliminated. The use of the present method thus very substantially reduces the cost of producing a stepper motor stator assembly.

Figure 14 is a schematic diagram of the four phase, eight coil (two coils per phase) stepper motor stator 6 described above. The same reference numerals in Figure 14, identify the coil supports and the housings, as in Figures 1 to 12, the lead wires 96 not being shown in Figure 14, which is intended only to assist an understanding of Figures 15 and 16.

The three phase, twelve coil (four coils per phase), stepper motor stator shown in Figure 15 has three separate coil windings, the first of which extends through a housing 104 to a coil support 98 on which a coil is wound. The winding of this coil extends from the coil support 98, to a coil support 98', to a coil support 98'', then to a coil support 98''' and finally extends through a terminal housing 104'. Coils are, of course, wound on the intermediate coils supports 98' and 98'' as well as on the final coil support 98'''. The second coil winding and the third coil winding extend through terminal housings 106 and 108, respectively, to coil supports 100 and 102, respectively. Each of these coil windings extends to two intermediate coil supports and then to final coil supports 100''' and 102''', on which the final coils of the windings are wound. The ends of the second and third windings extend through terminal housings 106' and 108'.

The two phase, eight coil (four coils per phase) stepper motor stator shown in Figure 16 has a first winding extending from a terminal housing 114 to a coil support 110 and then to coil supports 110', 110'' and 110''', the end of the first winding extending from the coil support 110''' to a terminal housing 114'. The second winding similarly extends from a terminal housing 116 to coil supports 112, 112', 112'' and 112''' to a terminal housing 116'. As with the embodiment described with reference to Figures 1 to 12, the intermediate portions of the windings which extend between the coils of each set are preferably dressed about the periphery of the stator.

For winding the stators of Figures 15 and 16 the winding machine is programmed to lace the coil wire in such a way that the wiring patterns of Figures 15 and 16 are achieved. The wire is laced continuously, and at the conclusion of the lacing operation, the selected wires are cut away and discarded in accordance with the principles explained above in relation to the manufacture of a four phase stepper motor stator. Similar techniques can be applied to stepper motor stators having wiring patterns, other than those disclosed above.

Certain of the coil winding ends are commonly connected in all stepper motor stators and if desired, a housing and connecting terminal can be provided for such commonly connected wire ends. Alternatively, lead wires extending from wires to be commonly connected can be spliced, e.g. by means of a crimped connection, to effect the common connection.

Claims:

1. An electric motor stator (6) comprising a stator core (8), a plurality of coil supports (1 to 4 and 1' to 4') formed integrally with the core (8) extending inwardly towards the centre of the core (8) at equally spaced angular intervals, a winding (88) of coil wire (84) on each of the coil supports (1 to 4 and 1' to 4'), the windings (88) on selected coil supports (1 and 1', 2 and 2') being connected in series by intermediate portions (90 and 94) of the coil wire (84), and lead wires (96) connected to the coils (88), the stator (6) having mounted thereon a plurality of terminal receiving housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30'), each housing (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') having a terminal receiving cavity (42) therein, and a radially inwardly directed side wall (36) and a radially outwardly directed side wall (34), coil wire admitting slots (44 and 46) in the respective side walls (34 and 36) communicating with the cavity (42), end portions (86 and 92) of the coil wire (84) extending from each winding (88) to a terminal receiving housing (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') through the coil wire admitting slot (46) in the radially inwardly directed side wall (36) thereof, through the cavity (42) thereof and terminating at the coil wire admitting slot (44) in the radially outwardly directed side wall (34) thereof, the cavities (42) receiving terminals (54) to which the wire end portions (86 and 92) and leads wires (96) are electrically connected; characterised in that the housings of the stator (6), which is for an electric stepper motor (10 to 40 and 10' to 30'), are spaced from one another about the periphery of the stator core (8) with one housing positioned between the coil supports of each adjacent pair of coil supports (1 to 3 and 2' to 4') excepting one adjacent pair

(4 and 1') thereof.

2. A stator according to Claim 1,
characterised in that each terminal (54) has a coil
wire receiving slot (64) and a lead wire receiving slot
5 (70) therein, the end portions (86 and 92) of the coil
wires (84) being received in the coil wire receiving
slots (64) and the lead wires (96) having end portions
which are received in the lead wire receiving slots
(70).

10 3. A stator according to Claim 1 or 2,
characterised in that the housings (10 to 40 and 10'
to 30') are formed integrally with, and extend from,
a supporting ring (16), mounted on one face (12) of the
stator core (8), the intermediate portions (90 and
15 94) of the coil wires (84) extending about peripheral
portions of the stator, the intermediate portions (90
and 94) being located outwardly of the housings (10
to 40 and 10' to 30') and extending past the radially
outwardly directed side walls (34) thereof.

20 4. A stator according to Claim 1, 2 or 3,
characterised by lead wire guide and strain relief
means (28) located between the coil supports of the one
adjacent pair of coil supports (4 and 1') between which
there is no housing (10 to 40 or 10' to 30').

25 5. A stator according to any one of the
preceding claims, characterised in that it is for a
four phase, eight coil, motor, the stator (6) having
eight coil supports (1 to 4 and 1' to 4') on which
the coils (88) are wound, those coils (88) which are
30 opposite to one another radially of the stator core
(8) being connected in series.

35 6. A stator according to Claim 1, 2 or 3,
characterised in that the coil supports (1 to 4 and
1' to 4') are n in number, the housings (10 to 40
and 10' to 30') being n - 1 in number, one housing

being positioned between the coil supports of each adjacent pair of coil supports (1 to 3 and 2' to 4'), excepting one adjacent pair (4 and 1') thereof.

7. A stator according to Claim 6,
5 characterised in that the lead wires (96) extend from the terminals (54) along arcuate paths towards, and between, wire strain relief members (80 and 82) formed integrally with the housing support (14) and being positioned between the one adjacent pair of coil
10 supports (4 and 1').

8. A method of manufacturing a stator according to Claim 1, characterised by the steps of mounting the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') on one face (12) of stator core (8); drawing the coil wire (84)
15 from a coil wire source, lacing the coil wire (84) through the coil wire admitting slots (44 and 46) of a first (10) of the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') to a first (1) of the coil supports (1 to 4 and 1' to 4') and winding a coil (88) on the first coil
20 support (1); lacing the wire (84) from the first coil support (1) about the periphery of the stator (6) to a second (1') of the coil supports (1 to 4 and 1' to 4') which is spaced from the first coil support (1), winding a coil (88) on the second coil support
25 (1') and lacing the wire (84) from the second coil support (1') through the coil wire admitting slots (44 and 46) of a second (10') of the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') which is proximate to the second coil support (1'); lacing the wire (84) from the
30 second housing (10') about the periphery of the stator (6) to a third (20) of the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') which is adjacent to a third (2) of the coil supports (1 to 4 and 1' to 4'), lacing the wire (84) through the coil wire admitting slots (44
35 and 46) of the third housing (20) and winding a coil (88)

on the third coil support (2), lacing the wire (84) from the third coil support (2) about the periphery of the stator (6) to a fourth (2') of the coil supports (1 to 4 and 1' to 4'), winding a coil (88) on the fourth
5 coil support (2') and then lacing the wire (84) through the coil wire admitting slots of a fourth (20') of the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') which is proximate to the fourth coil support (2'), and continuing to lace the wire through the coil wire admitting slots of
10 further ones of the housings, (30, 30' and 40) and to wind coils (88) on associated pairs of coil supports (3 and 3' and 4 and 4') until coils (88) have been wound on all of the remaining pairs of coil supports (3 and 3' and 4 and 4') so that the wire (84) extends
15 from the coils (88) to housings (30, 30' and 40) which are adjacent to the remaining coil supports (3 and 3' and 4 and 4'); selectively cutting the wire (84) at the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') to remove the portions of the wire (84) which extend directly
20 between the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30'), while leaving uncut the intermediate portions (90 and 94) of the wire (84) which extend between the windings (88), whereby all the coil supports (1 to 4 and 1' to 4') have coils (88) wound thereon and the coils (88)
25 are connected in series, in pairs, by the intermediate portions (90 and 94) of the wire (84) with an end (86 or 92) of the wire of each winding (88) extending into an adjacent housing; inserting terminals (54) into all of the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30')
30 thereby to establish electrical contact between the wire ends (86 and 92) and the terminals (34), and connecting the lead wires (96) to all of the terminals (54).

9. A method according to Claim 8,
35 characterised by the steps of mounting the housings

(10 to 40 and 10' to 30') on the face (12) of the stator core (8) with one housing between the coil supports of each pair of adjacent coil supports (1 to 3 and 2' to 4') excepting the one adjacent pair (1' and 4) thereof, and locating the lead wires (96) in lead wire strain relief means (28) positioned between the coil supports (1' and 4') of the one adjacent pair.

10. A method according to Claim 8 or 9, characterised in that the steps of selectively cutting the wire (84) at the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') and inserting the terminals (54) into the housings (10 to 40 and 10' to 30') are carried out substantially simultaneously.

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FIG. 1

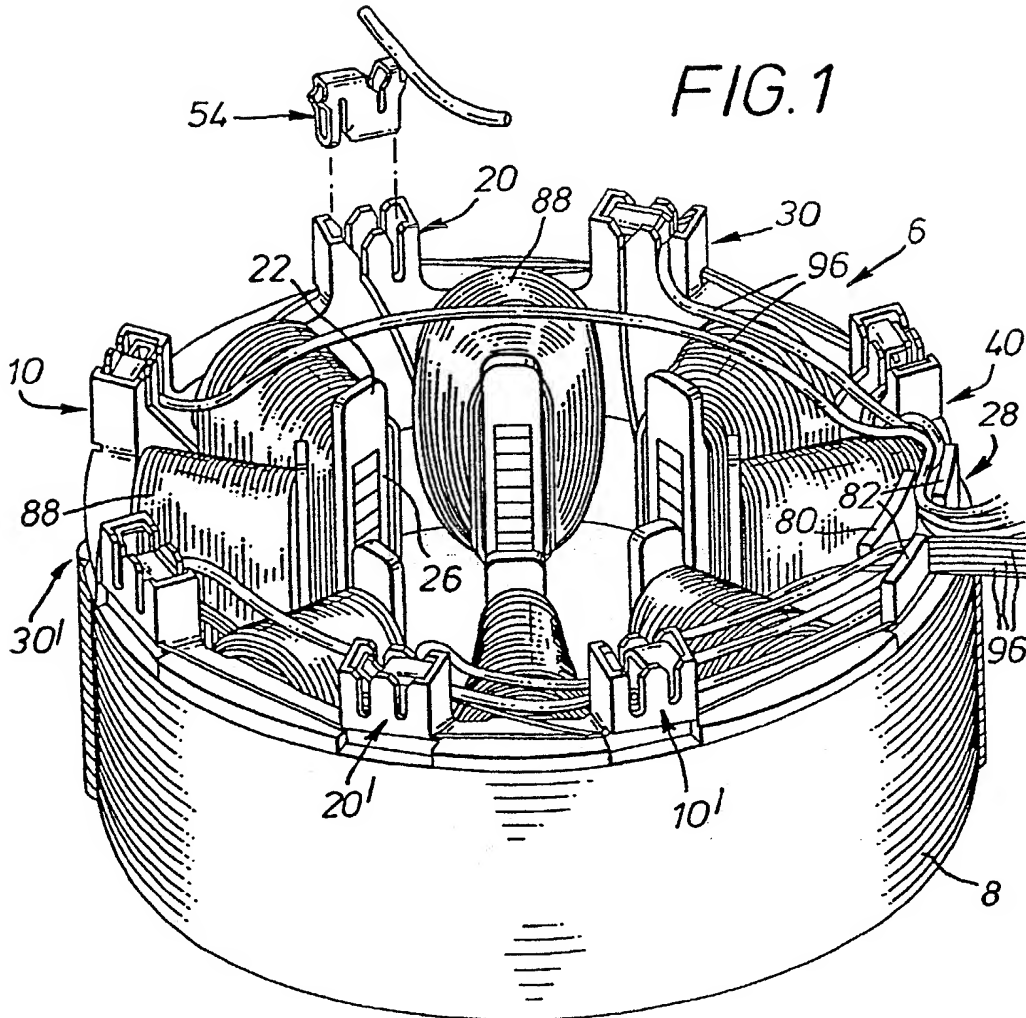
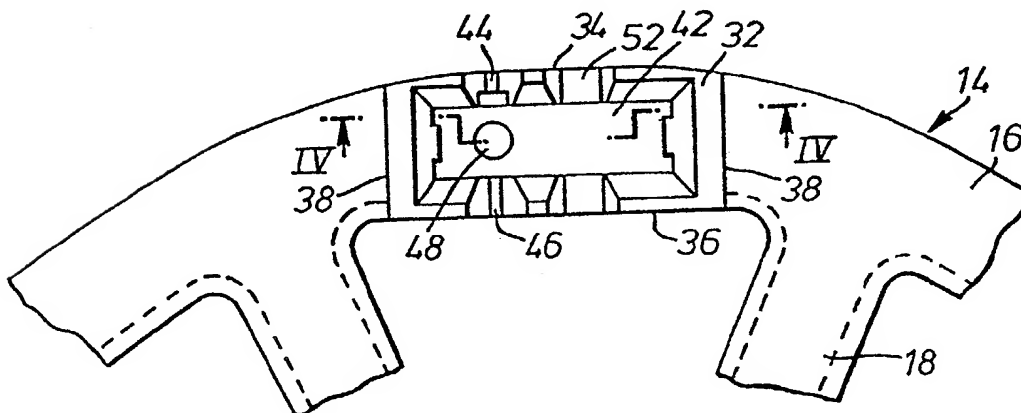


FIG. 3



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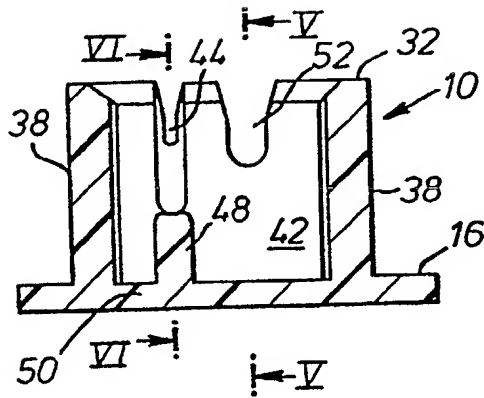


FIG. 4

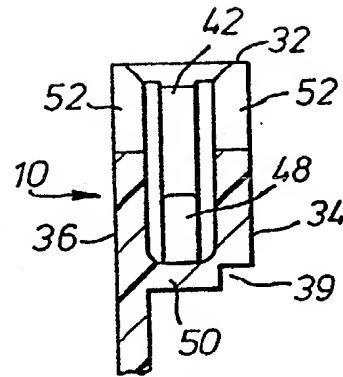


FIG. 5

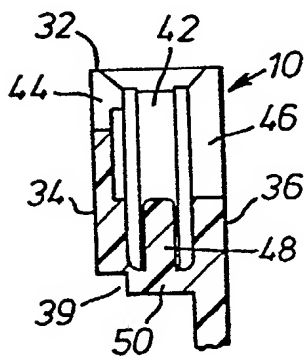


FIG. 6

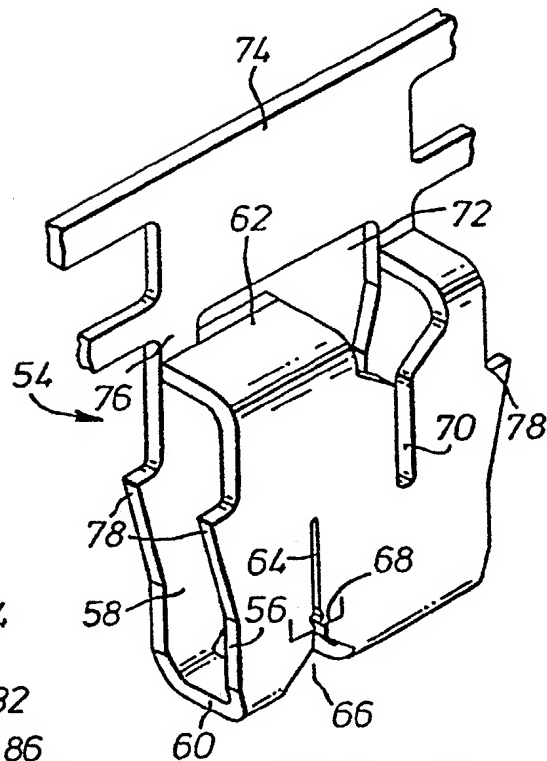


FIG. 7

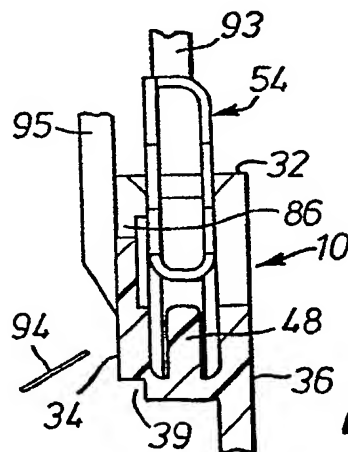


FIG. 13

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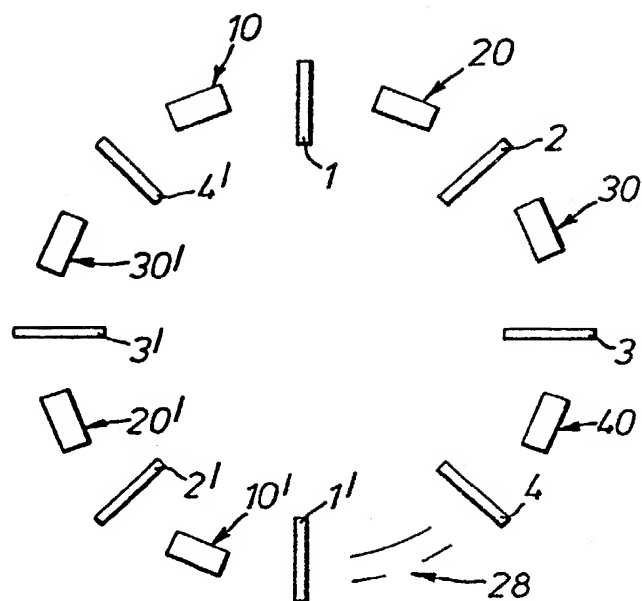


FIG. 8

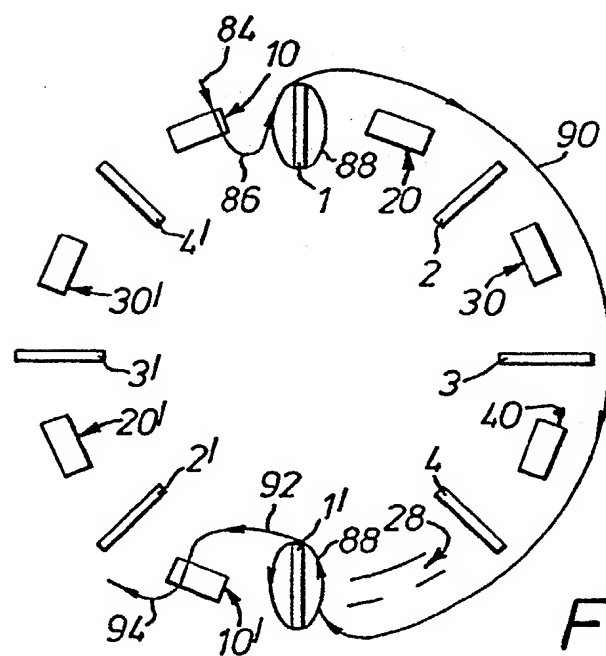
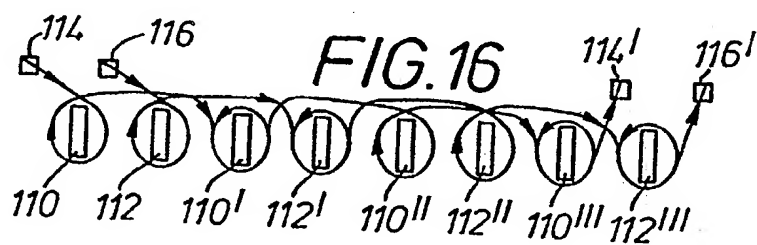
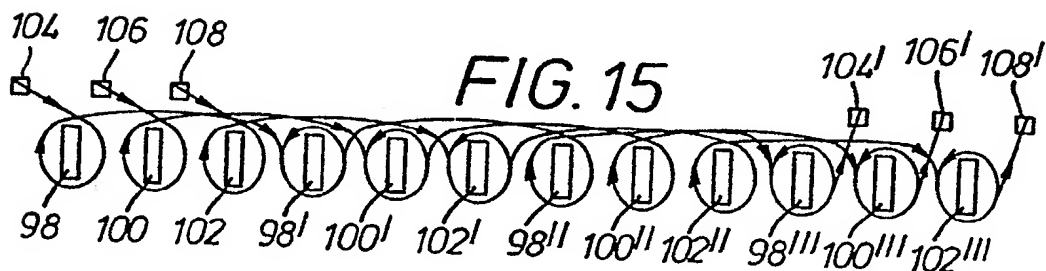
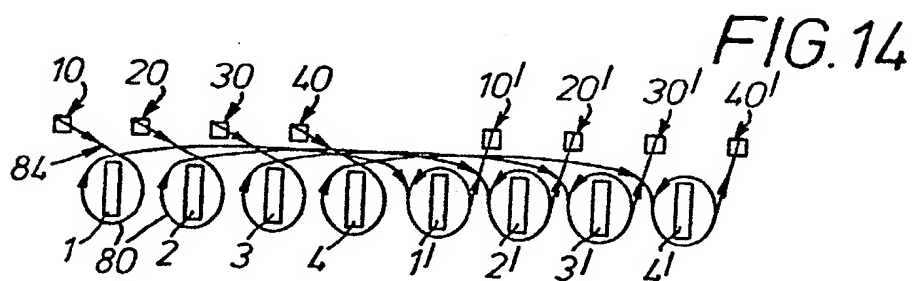
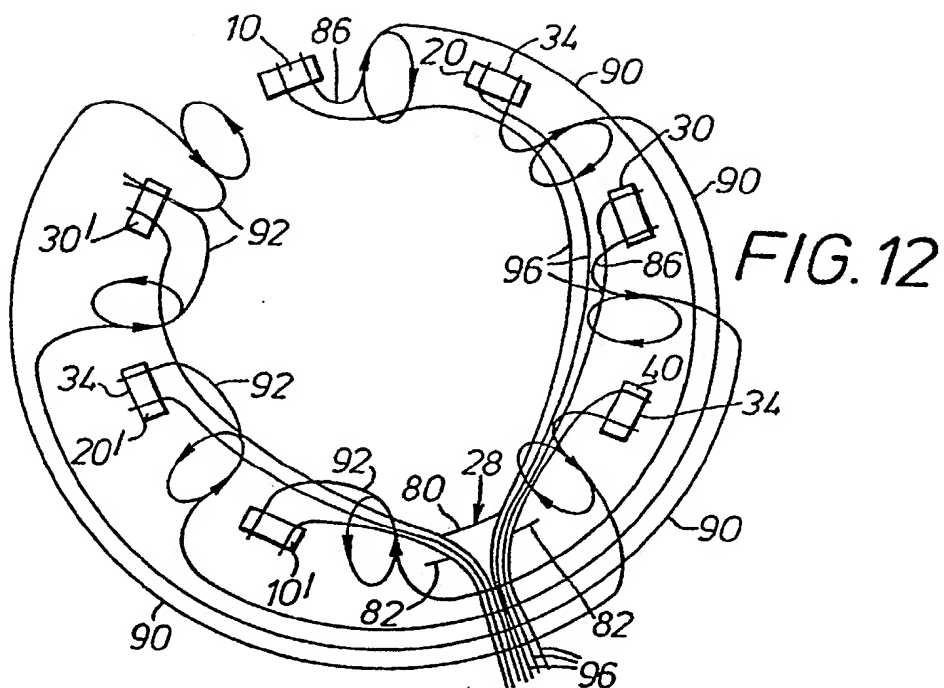


FIG. 9

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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Application number

EP 81 30 1986

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
D	<u>US - A - 3 984 908 (ACKLEY)</u> * Column 2, lines 27-68; column 6, lines 17-56; figure 2 * -- <u>US - A - 3 979 615 (NEFF)</u> * Column 4, line 31 - column 5, line 18; column 6, lines 32-40; figures 1-3 * --	1-3, 10 1-3.	H 02 K 5/22 3/52 15/095
D	<u>US - A - 4 118 103 (LEIDY)</u> * Column 3, lines 5-9; lines 51-55 * --	3	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.) H 02 K 5/22 3/52 15/095 15/08
A	<u>US - A - 4 074 418 (PEARSALL)</u> * Figure 1 * --		CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X: particularly relevant A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: conflicting application D: document cited in the application L: citation for other reasons
A	<u>EP - A - 0 001 908 (AMP)</u>		
A	<u>US - A - 2 177 563 (GARTNER)</u>		
A	<u>EP - A - 0 004 423 (AMP)</u> -----		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			&: member of the same patent family, corresponding document
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 04-12-1981	Examiner RANDES